482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p \*

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

# ⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

# 母公開特許公報(A) 昭60-208458

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**公発明の名称** 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

⊕特 顧 昭59-64475

@出 顧昭59(1984)3月31日

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#### 9) AL 19

#### 1. 発明の名称

能目なし頻管の穿孔⇒よび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許額求の範囲

1. 成量ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、 Cr が 1 ないし 3 %、 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %、 Mo かよびW のい けれか 1 程または 2 種合計で 0.5 ないし 3 %、 Co が 1 ないし 2 %、 Ti かよび 2r のいけれか 1 程もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %、 投部 Po かよび不可避的な 数量不純物からな り、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 か 6 3 である 昨日な し 頻智 穿孔 かよび 拡管用合金。

2 さらに必要に応じて税政利として 81が重 会で 1.5 多以下、 Ma が 1.5 多以下の何れかまた は両者を含有するととを特徴とする特許請求の 範別却 1 以配収の芯金合金。

#### 3.我到心即超去散明

との発明は中央丸型網片から越目なし頻繁を 製造する線に用いられる穿孔シよび拡響用芯金 形成のための合金材料に関するものであって. 特級昭 5 9 − 1 1 8 9 9 号(特別昭 60− 号)発明になる合金をさらに改良したものであ ス

上記先出版明細書にも記載されているように、一般に難目なし銅管穿孔用の芯金は、 傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する、 かよそ1200でに入されて、 とれによって側管の輸力内の穿孔が行われる。 またこのようにして穿孔された側管は、 阿様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、 かよそ1000でに加熱された側管の穿孔内に圧入されることによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、穿孔かよび払管用の芯金の扱歯には 高温かよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製歯には 厚純、芯金材の型性洗動によるしわ、部分的な 溶融損傷、あるいは管材との執付をによるかじ りや割れが発生し、これらによって起る芯金の 変形かよび損傷が進行して、比較的短便用自数 のうちに芯金の海金が鑑きてその使用が不可能 Łtb.

穿孔別(または鉱製用) 芯金の表面に生する とれらの損傷を防止するために、 芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の種類によって 次のように異なる。

(I) 以純シよびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温及にかける機械的強度が高いことが 必要である。

(2) 割れ発生防止のためには、常盛にかける 合金の候様的衰促と伸展性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 部分的な解験損傷の発生防止のためには、 な金合金の組成のうち、地金への展解度の小さ い合金元素の解加をできるだけ少なくして、緩 関制折や粒界折出によってとれらの合金元素が 粒界に出析して、部分的な概点低下かよび粒界 酸化の生ずることを防止することが必要である。

(4) 続付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、芯 金の表面に断熱性と発力性とを有する勧告なス ケールが適度の厚さK形成されることが必要で ある。

既述の特徴的59-11899号発明の目的 は、地会への存所をが少なく、数界場折して部分的な存所債傷の原因となるCと、スケール付 け処理の順に形成されるスケール様をかくする Crとをできるだけ少なくし、NI・Me かよびW の固溶体硬化により常識かよび高温をにかける 機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従来のものよりも特別に使れた穿孔用芯金を得る ことにもった。

との目的は、重量でCが0.1 ないし0.2 5 多、Crが1ないし3 多、Niが1ないし9 多、Mo かよびWのいずれか1 独もしくは2 独合計で0.3 ないし3 多、表部がFo かよび不可差的な報景不純物からなり、且つNi/Cr の産量比の値が1 ないし3 の組成を有する合金を用いることによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記権減昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

財用皮をさらに向上させ得るよりな合金を得る ととにある。

との目的は、上配既発明にかける合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1 ないし2 が、 Cu を1 ないし2 が、かよび Ti かよび Zr のいずれ か 1 はもしくは 2 位の合計を 0.2 ないし 0.6 が の割合で追加敲加するととによって遊成された。

なか、前野既出顧発明の場合と同様に、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の投資剤として 1.5 多以下の 61、もしくは 1.5 多以下の Ma、あるいはこの両者をさらに追加数加し得るものとする。

次化、本発明化なる合金化かける各成分の組成組出限定理由化ついて、仲嚴昭59~11899 号 別期者かよび関面化かける配送と一部重複させながら設明をする。

では、地会に図形し、あるいは図書限以上の では熱処理によって様々な草様を示すことによ って、合金の常義かよび高級での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に乗り有効な 元素である。しかしながら、Cがちまり多くなると、とくにCrと共存する場合には、Crの故化物が拉界に折出して拉非故化をひき起したり、またとの故化物はMoやWを協会よりもよく問題及びするので、MoやWの添加による地会の固想強化効果を載するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる窓金用合金は、窓金の部分的を 前数損傷を防止する見地から、従来のこの機合 金と異なり、常温かよび高温度にかける伝統的 強度を主として固定体硬化によることにあるして るので、Cの含有量はできるだけにい方が低い るので、Cの含有量はできるだけにの方が低い とする機械的強度を保持させるために NJC 有量を高める必要を生じ、たかにに NJC 有量を高める必要を生じ、たかにに NJC 有量を高める必要を生じ、たかにに NJC 有量を高める必要を生じ、その負達を とたる。またC含有量があまりにも との進動性が減少し、従ってその負達性が 品化する。

本発明になる芯金用合金においては、C含有量の下限値は、上記の経済性と的遺性との観点。

からとれず 0.1 がとし、上限値は穿孔用芯金の配分的辞机防止の観点からとれを 0.2 5 がとした。

SI は、一般の段散剤として、合金の段散別整用化必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 SI が多過ぎると合金の製性が低下するとともに、穿孔用芯金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する緻密なスケールを付着させるために施される一般のスケール付け処理時に、スケール中にファイヤライト(FaU-SIO<sub>2</sub>)を生成してスケールを影響にする。

よって 81 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma も一般の股限剤 として、合金の以便調整用 に必要に応じて合金に終加される。そして Ma が多遊ると 81 の場合と同様にスケールを脆料に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限値を 1.5 多と足めた。 下限については別に割限はない。

Cr および Ni の成分範囲機定理由については、

両成分の比算が支援であるので、両者をまとめ て設明をする。

NI はCと使化物を形成することなく地変に全部間部して、間部体硬化によって常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。然しながら、NI は Cr に比べて高値であるので、NI だけで常識かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 また Cr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、NI の添加は、 Cr 添加の場 合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール板が高くなる条告ははるかに少ない。

及って、芯金合金ドナ分を常温かよび高温度 における根域的強度、および適度な厚さのスケール順を与え、さらド合金に経済性を持たせる ために、スケール層を輝くすることなく機械的 供及をあめることのできる NI を主体とし、これ に許智し初る範囲の Cr を転加して、常品および 高温度における機械的強度を補完するとともに、 NI 部加針を軽載することにした。

上記の見地から、スケール層の厚さを稼くしないために Cr 含有量の上限を3 まとし、下限は 級体的外別を観光するためにこれを1 まとした。 また Ni は扱収的残良を高めるために、その含量 を Cr 含有質の1 倍から3 倍、すなわら Ni/Cr の 変形比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

NI/Cr 比の気を1ないしると足めた視熱を新

1 図かよび第 2 図の1 組の自線図、ならびに割3 図かよび第 4 図の1 組の自線図を用いて説明する。第 1 図は Cr 含有量が1.4 % の場合の常温にかける合金の機械的強度に及ぼす NI/Cr 比の影響を示す自線図、第 2 図は同温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響自線図、第 3 図は Cr 含有量が2.8 % の場合の常温にかける同様の影響自線図、第 4 図は同温度 9.0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響自線図である。

これらの自線図から刊るように、穿孔用芯金の耐用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである割れを防止するのに必要な常識の引張強さと伸び率は、Ni/Cr 比が1以下では引扱強さが45ないしら0kl/m²であって気度不足であり、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では伸び率が著しく低下して割れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つである芯金表面の摩託かよびしわを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張強さは、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では5.2 ないし5.3 kl/m²となっていて強度不足であるとともに、伸び率が等しく低

下するのが初る。

以上の結果から初断して、本発別だなる芯金合金中のNI/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶことに定めた。

Me かよびWは合金地金に図習し、あるいはでと結合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温度にかける機械的質度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Mo かよびW 含有量の増加性スケール付け処理により芯金製面に生成付着するスケール層を総合に対しる。本発明になる芯金合金の当場及機械的性質に及ぼす Me かよびW 彩加の影響の例が約5回に示されている。との曲線の比較の例が約5回に示されている。との曲線の比較の例が約5回に示されている。との曲線というである。With Land Cr 含有量が28万、Ni/Cr 比が20の場合、欧線温度が900での場合。With Land Me とWの合計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さかよび伸び率に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

との自制図によると、Mo シ上びWの何れか1 独もしくは2 独合計の統加量が 0.2 多までは高 無引張り強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、との統加針が 0.3 多から 1.5 多までは数加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 低加量が1.5から20多まででは引張り強さは 低加量の増加とともに急激に増加する。そして 20多以上の低加では引張り強さは舟び緩やか た増加に転ずるのを見るととができる。

本発明合金によって製作された心金によって 1200で近傍に加熱された中央九形倒片を穿孔 する場合に、穿孔される倒片の材質が単なる故 紫剣であるならば、Me かよびWのいずれか1 復 もしくは2 値合計の添加量が1.5 多以下の本発 別合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の 耐用度を上現るととができる。しかしながら、 穿孔される鎖片の材質が1.3 多タロム倒もしく は2.4 多タロム側のような特殊側である場合に は、Me かよびWの何れか1 種もしくは2 複合計 の添加量は1.5 多から3.0 多までであるととが の製である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかける Mo かよび W のいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計の系加量は、 とれを Q 3 ないし 3 5 と定めた。

Co は一般の炭素鋼、 もしくは本晃明になる芯金合金のような低合金側に添加される元素のうちで、側の競入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用芯金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中 実丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔直接の穿 孔形芯金の映画温度は1200でから1300で近 傍に、表面から約5m内部では800で近傍に、 そしてさらに内部では700で以下の温度となる。

とのような状態に加熱された忠会は、 穿孔底 徒に樹水によって常温にまで冷却されたのち、 再び新たな網片中に圧入され、 こうして加熱を よび冷却が絶返される。 との論返しによってか 金の表面に紹かい鬼甲状の割れが生じて、 これ が被穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させるも のである。 この鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 却の編起しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に焼入性が低く、焼入変線のない場合の 倒体の熱応力は、関体の表面では圧縮応力が、 例体の中心部では引張応力が発生する。とれに 対して、焼入性が高く、焼入変態が生ずる場合の倒体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧縮応力が発生する。すなわら両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一般に表面が圧縮応力となる鈍入変態のない加熱冷却の幾返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

焼入性の大小は、丸物側片を水焼入れしたのち、その断面硬度を側定し、硬度がロックウェルでスケール 4 0 以上になる硬化層の厚さ d と丸棒の半径 r との比率 d/rを以てとれを扱わすことができる。すなわら d/r値が小さくなる程焼入性が低下するととを表わす。

本発明合金による半径25mmの丸御を水焼入れした場合の d/r値に及ぼす Co 成分含有量の影響の一例が数6 間の自動図に示されている。との由級図から、 Co が1.75 がまでは焼入性の低下が顕著であるが、 Co が1.75 がを越えるとその効果が少ないととが利る。

よって本発明合金の Co 森加貴の下限は、純入

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性低下の効果の見地から1 多とし、上限は、経 肉的ドコスト高とせる耐には焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを2 多とした。

Cu は地会中に数値に折出して、常温の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した防熱性と関係性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール進下の地会中に富化されて、スケールの地会への告着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、低加量が1 があると、スケール度下に富化されたCu が高温度で地会の結晶粒界に及調して、芯会の表情部を観察にする。

よって本発明合金における Cu の額加量下級を 1 多とし、上版を 2 多とした。

Ti シよび Zr は Cr よりも優先して C と結合して 代化物を形成する。 そして Ti シよび Zr の以 化物は Cr の故化物とはちがって、地会中に 均一に分散すること、シよび 高温度に シける地会中への 部解症が Cr の故化物に比べて 延めて小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的を融点低下かよび粒界の能化を軽減するとともに、高温度にかける引張性されるのに有効を元素である。さらに、Cr よりも優先して異化物を形成するのでCr の以化物量が減少し、従ってとれらの元素の地金中の減度が高くなって、固治体で化によって合金の高温度にかける引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti シよび Zr の影加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、著しく都器の洗剤性が減ぜられ、迄金製作の限に的造性を容するととになる。

よって本発明合金におけるTI および Ze\*の1 組あるいは2 組合計の数加量の上限を 0.5 %、 下限を 0.2 % と定めた。

以上、離日なし側督の穿孔用芯会合会ドついて述べたが、阿抜智用芯会合会についても全く 穿孔用芯会合会と同様であるからその取別を省略する。

次化実施何について説明をする。

本発射になる穿孔用を金合金の実施制例の組成を約1表に示す。 第1表には先発明である特額的59-11899号発明になる合金、タよび従来公知のこの複合金の組成をも併配してある。

別1後に示された組成の各合金を業材として、JIS-Z-2201の規定による10号常温引援試験片、JIS-G-0567号の規定による高温度引張試験片、および直径が69m/m、72m/m、および75m/mのアツセルミル用穿孔芯金をそれぞれ製作した。高温度引張り試験は温度900でで銀行した。高温度引張り試験は温度900ででおから50の巡波でおとなわれた。とれらのご金を用いて、実際にJISのBUJ 2 値(C 的 1 が、Cr 約1.5)のペアリング傾材(いわゆる高炭素クロム軸受け傾対)をアツセルミルを用いて深入に対象を行った。とれらの離試験の結果が節2表に示されている。芯金の耐用度は穿孔用芯金1個自りの平均穿孔本数で表わされている。

新2数に見られるように、本発明になる合金の食品をよび高温度にかける機械的強度は、従

来公知のこの複合金の1.5倍ないし3倍、特額 昭59-1.1899号発明合金のそれらとはほ 程同等もしくは長らか大きいことが判る。そして、本発明合金で製作された花金の前用度は、 公知の合金のものの2ないし5倍、特額昭59 -11899号発明合金のものの1.5ないし2 倍となっているのを見る。との本発明合金による花金の耐用度が増大しているのは、合金のCa 能加による花金表面の毎甲割れの減少、Cu系加 によるスケールの告別、TIシェび2rの感加に よる以化物の粒界偏析防止の錯効果によるもの である。

出1数 合金の組成数 (重量を)

	•		C	81	Ma	Cr	NI	M.	W	P	8	C.	Co	Ti	Zr	MLE.	F.
1	١.	A 11	0.1 8	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	1.02	1.14	0.24	-	1.94	费部
94		• 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.58	3.1 0	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.020	1.18	1.1 0	0.26	0.22	1.96	,
		• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.52	3.1 0	0.4 4	-	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	204	,
Xi		• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.68	154	3.08	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.8 7	0.18	026	200	,
H		▶ 5	0.17	0.6 2	0.59	254	5.9 8	0.5 0	0.73	0.0 2 6	0.016	1.56	1.0 6	0.32	-	235	
8		• 6	0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.29	239	
۰		• 7	0.18	0.66	0.60	252	5.95	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.25	0.18	2.3 6	•
-		• B	0.1 6	0.58	0.5 6	252	5.96	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.025	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	-
		. 9	0.2 4	0.69	0.7 2	251	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.0 1 9	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.20	2.3 7	•
-		A 1.	0.17	0.6 2	0.68	1.34	3.90	0.4 2	•	0.030	0.024	-	-		-	2.9 1	•
	텧	22	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.2 3	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	-	-	-	-	2.4 3	
- 1	휬	3	0.1 4	0.60	0.5 4	2.85	5.83	0.4 2	•	0.028	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.0 4	•
×	=1	. 4	0.1 6	0.60	0.5 2	2.5 2	3.8 7	0.4 0	-	0.026	0.0 2 G	-	•	-	-	1.48	•
	슀	5	0.17	0.68	0.5 4	1.39	1.46	0.4 3	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	-	-	-	•	1.0 5	
6	짂	6	0.18	0.7 0	0.6 8	258	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	•	•	2.3 2	•
È	新	7	0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	284	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	•	•	1.6 2	,
1		8	0.1 5	0.5 6	0.6 4	1.55	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	-	•	•	-	1.77	•
	- 1	9	0.25	0.64	0.6 6	1.55	2.6 8	0.60	2.0 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	_	-	-	-	1.73	,
	劉	3Cr-1NI 類 集	0.32	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.02	-	-	0.0 2 6	0.020	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	•
	4	1.5Cr-0.75N1	0.23	0.6 1	0.6 8	1.64	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 6	1.26	1.0 8	-	-	0.4 1	. ,

加 2 元 新 . 45 件

			常品の機	核的性質	800.08	<b>N域的性質</b>		
			引張数さ(ロ/ゴ)	神び率	引張強さ	伸び率	穿孔管材 の 材 質	耐 用 皮 (穿孔本数/1個)
		<b>%</b> • 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング供	20~ 70
Ł		. 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	•	20~ 70
		• 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.6	,	20~ 70
•		<b>.</b> 4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	•	20~ 70
1		<b>s</b> 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
		a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
	<b>_</b>	a 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8		50~120
È		A 8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
_		a 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.6	,	50~120
	13 I	<b>K</b> 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
Ł	RS	2	1252	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	,	20~ 50
	퓼 [	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2		20~ 50
١,	<u>-</u>	4	1242	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	,	20~ 50
ı	ᇫ	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 80
	ኢታ	6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5	•	30~ 50
	₹6 I	77	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5		30~ 60
ì	함	8	P.0 1 1	1 0.9 .	1 5.0	7.0		30~ 60
	<b>£</b>	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-INI	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	合金	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5N 1	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	12~ 35

# 4.図面の筋がな説明

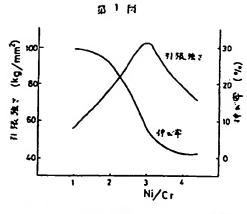
売1 関は本発明台至のCr 含有値が1.4 多の場合の常品級値的性力に及はす NI/Cr 混鉱比の影響を示する場内。

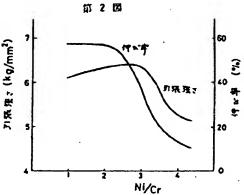
和3関は本発明を全のCr含有量が28多の場合の常温機械的性性に及ぼすNI/Cr直量比の影響を示す自認問。

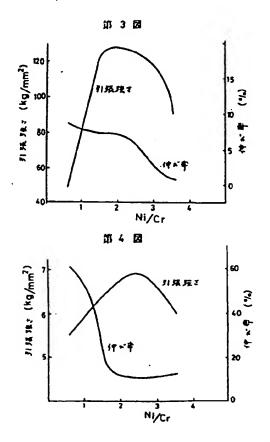
計4 図は本外明合金のでr 含有飲が2.8 多の場合の異常900でにかける機械的性質に及ぼす NI/でr 就似比の影響を示す幽觀器。

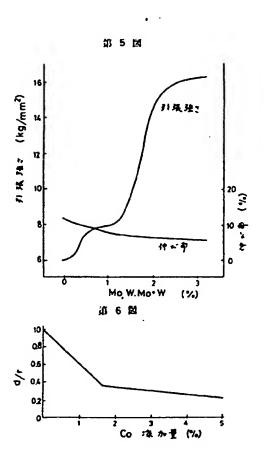
即 5 防は本発明合金の Cr 含有量が2 8 多で NI/Cr 収抜比が2 0 の場合の複度 9 0 0 でにかける機械的性質に及程す Me かよびW級加の影響を示する副図。

約6回は本発明合金の純入性に及ぼす Co動加の影響をがす角型関である。









#### 特局后60-208458(B)

# **手 続 補 正 普**

m 40 60, 2013 u

特許庁長官 志 哲 学 殿

1. 水件の表示

# ■ W 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 4

2. 発学の名称

鞋母をし銅管の製化がよび放射用芯金合金

3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出加人 新報用が数性式会社 (Eか1名)

4. 代 雅. 人

19所 東京都市(区/門11120名5 9 1017年で本語を持ている。 〒105 - 東京 05(2) 3 1 8 1 (大代の日本では、 日本では、(SM7) 4月1: 第 社 東 (SM7) 4月1: 第

5. 自見結正

60 : 14

6. 抽信の対象

門の対象

7. 独走の円彩

(1) 特許請求の報酬<del>。別酬書全交を</del>別紙の通り訂正する。

四 明羅哲中、下記の訂正を行います。

- 4 日下から9行。「Cが0.1ないし0.253、 Jを「Cが0.14をいし0.18%、」と
  打正。
- の 6 買乗下行、「組点」を「解験的見地」と 訂正。
- へ 7月1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」と訳 正。
- 二 関系2行。「独点」を「実験的見地」と訂正。同行「0.25%」を「0.18%」と訂正。
- A、 間点3行、「た。」の次に「(後掲賞権例 参級)」を挿入。
- ~ 19月シェび20月のそれぞれ第1表シェ び第2表を別紙のとかり訂正。

新 1 者 合金の組成者 ( 倉量 % )

			<b>-</b>		9	:	8	1	M	b	C	•	N	1	×	•	•		P	8	C.	Co	Ti	Zr	NLC	P
		A .	1		0.1	8	0.6	8	0.0	2	1. 5	8	3.0	6	0.4	2	·		0.026	0.018	1.0 2	1.1 4	0.24		1.94	-
4	<b>.</b>	!	2		0.1	8	0. 6	2	0.6	6	1. :	8	3. 1	0	0.4	8	-		0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 6	1.10	0.26	0.22	1.96	Ŀ
		•	. 3		0.1	6	0. 7	1	0.7	1	1. 5	3 2	3. 1	0	0.4	4	Ŀ		0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	<u> </u>	0.2 8	204	
1.			4		0.1	7	0.6	4	0.6	8	1. !	4	3.0	8	0. 4	3			0.0 2 4	0.022	1.08	1.87	0.18	0.26	200	
1			5		0. 1	7	0.6	2	0. 8	9	2. !	4	5. 9	8	0. 5	0	0.7	8	0.026	0016	1.5 6	1.06	0.82	-	235	
		•	6		0. 1	5	0.0	2	0.1	7	2. 4	9 -	5. 9	6	0.4	8	0. 7	6	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.6 8	1.06	-	0.29	239	ľ
		. •	7		Q 1	8	0.6	6	0.6	0	2.	3 2	5. L	5	0.4	6	0.7	6	0.026	0.020	1.70	1.54	0.25	0.18	2.8 6	
	• .	•	8		0. 1	6	0. 5	8	0. 8	6	2. 8	2	5. 9	6	0.4	8	0. 7	4	0.025	0.018	1.48	1.4 6	0.17	0.18	237	
to		Æ	. 1		0. 1	7	0. 6	2	0.6	8	1.3	4	3. 9	0	0. 4	2			0.0 3 0	0.024	-	-	-	-	2.91	T
見れ	ı I		2	:	0. 1	7	0. 5	8	0. 6	2	2.	5 6	6. 2	3	0. 4	8	-		0.0 2 8	0.018	•	-	-	-	2.4 3	
٠ ا	1		3		0. 1	4	0.6	0_	0.8	4	2. (	5 5	5. 8	3	0. 4	2	-		0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	-	-	204	ľ
	.		4		0. 1	6	0.6	0	0.5	2	2.6	2	3.8	7	0.4	0	-		0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	1.48	
, In					0.1	7	0.6	8	0.8	4	1. 2	9	1. 4	6	0.4	3	-		0.026	0.018		-	-	-	1.0 5	
, q			•		0. 1	8	0. 7	0	0.6	8	2. (	8 8	6. 2	1	0. 4	0	0. 3	2	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-	-	-	2.3 2	
8	וי		1		0. 1	5	0.6	7	0.6	2	1. 1	7 5	2.6	4	0. 5	0	0.7	8	0.026	0.020		-	-	-	1.62	
•	1		ŧ		0.1	5	0. 8	6	0. 6	5 4	1. :	5 5	2.7	5	0. 4	7	1. 6	2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	•	•	-	-	1.77	
2		Cr.	· 1 !		a.	2	0. 1	4	0.6	3 2	3. (	5	1.0	2	-		•	٦	0.026	0.0 2 0	-		-	1.	0.33	
9				5 N I	a:	. 3	D. 4	 : 1	0. 6	. 8	1. 0	5 4	0.	8	0.1	2	-		0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.41	1

	•		學 2 數	耕	<b>#</b> 5 <b>#</b> 5		
		お私の書	. 诚的性質	9000	推拔的性質	** D == L1	
		引強強さ	神び車	引强强者	神び卑	穿孔管材	前 用 食
		(Kg/ <b>≥</b> ()	80	(((4/三)	80	の対策	(穿孔本数/1 斜
	K • 1	1 2 5.6	5. 6	7. 8	1 2.4	ペアリング間	20~ 70
¥	2	1 2 5,0	5.8	7.8	10.8	-	20- 70
<b>b</b> :	a 3	126.0	5. 6	7. 4	1 4.6		20~ 70
_	= 4	1 2 6.8	5. 4	7.6	1 1.8	•	20~ 70
ga.	a 5	1284	4.8	8, 2	8.6	-	50-120
8	a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8.4		50~120
	a 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.6	7.8		50~120
2	a 8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8. 7	7.2		50~120
	Ž 51	1 0 1.0	200	7. 9	3 1.2		20~ 50
ŧ	五2	1252	5. 4	7.3	120		20~ 50
R	1 3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9. 2		20~ 50
^	<del>_</del>	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1.4		20~ 50
×	九	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0		20~ 50
6	<b>社</b> 6	1.3.6.9	1 0.2	8. 0 8. 5	8. 5 7. 5		30~ 60
	朝 7	110.4	10.9	15.0	7.0		30~ 60
2	1 20.		·	5, 2			10~ 30
	知郎	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	. 4 8.2		10~ 30
	會 1.5 Cr - 0.7	6 1.8	21.6	5.8	526		13~ 35

### 2. 特許請求の預期

2. さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として81が最 計で1.5%以下、Naが1.5%以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 範囲第1項配載の芯金合金。

# (19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification	Internal Office	
(51) Int	: Cl. <sup>4</sup> :	Symbols:	Registration Nos.:	: (43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
Ć220			7147-4K	
B211			7819-4E	
B210	C 3/02		6778-4E	
C220	C 38/52		7217-4K	
	Request fo	r Examination: Sul	omitted Number	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
(54)				ng or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe
	(21)		nt Application S59-	04475
>	(22)		1 March 1984	1 2 12 0 1 1 1 17 17 17 17
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunio		1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City
(72)	Inventor:	Kazuo Kawag	nichi	320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
				Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture
(72)	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii		c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007-
				banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-
				ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku S	teel Co., Ltd.	5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
(71)	Applicant:	Sanyo Special	Steel Co., Ltd.	3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji,
` '		•		Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suz	ue, Patent Attorney	(and two others)
` '	•			

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

# 1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

#### 2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

#### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}<sup>1</sup> 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO<sub>2</sub>) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]<sup>2</sup> of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[see original for figures] Mn Cr Ni Mo W P S C Si Со Cu Zr Ni/Cr No. al Embodiment alloys a2 Same **a**3 Same a4 Same a5 Same a6 Same a7 Same a8 Same a9 Same No. Same Patent Application S59-11899 invention allovs Same Comparative alloys Same Same Same Same Same Same 9 Same Same

Same

[\*I Well-known alloys]
[\*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[\*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[\*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties (see original for figures)

-			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al					•	Bearing copper	
23.5	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3					·	Same	
ent	a4						Same	
ime	a5						Same	
poc	a6						Same	
mţ	a7						Same	
Щ	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	÷ 0	No. 1					Same	
	SS 50	2					Same	
23	la l	3					Same	
Ilo	atic	4					Same	
'e a	e di	5					Same	
ativ	P vi	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
m (	ate 186	8					Same	
ŏ	<u> </u>	9					Same	
		-2					Same	
	•	-3					Same	

Well-known alloys]

## 4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

<sup>[&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [<sup>3</sup> 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm<sup>2</sup>)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6
Co additive quantity (%)

#### Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant

Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel.

03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

7. Details of the amendment

- (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
- (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
- A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
- B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
- C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
- D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
- E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
- F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

		_															
			C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni_	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
1	No. a	al															*4
sy	a2				Ĺ												Same
불	a3		<u></u>														Same
Embodiment alloys	a4		1														Same
iii iii	a5																Same
odi	a6																Same
윹	a7		L_														Same
田	a8																Same
	a9																Same
ve	.59-	No.															Same
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S	2															Same
mparat allovs	Patent cation	3															Same
non	P Silc	4															Same
0	Apr	5															Same
		6															Same

		7								Same
	[	8								Same
İ		9								Same
		2								Same
L	•	*3								Same.

[1 Well-known alloys]
[2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

[\*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

		-			Mechanical	properties at	Material for	Durability
ľ			ordinary ten	peratures	900° C		piercing	(number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		`- ′	· · · · · ·		Bearing	
,,							copper	
<u>8</u>	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3						Same	
i i	a4						Same	
	a5						Same	
Š	a6						Same	
E	a7						Same	
-	a8						Same	
<u> </u>	a9						Same	
1	9 8	No. 1					Same	
	SS (%)	2					Same	
8	on	3					Same	
lă	tio ti	4					Same	
Š	pli e	5					Same	
rati:	A i	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7	-				Same	
E O	ate 118	8					Same	
0		9			_		Same	
	-	- 3					Same	
ليبيا			L				Same	

[" Well-known alloys] [" 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [" 3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

### 2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



# **AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY**

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